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SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Assistance to Mozambique

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 45/227 of 21 December 1990 on assistance to Mozambique, the General Assembly, inter alia:

(a) Appealed to the international community to continue to provide relief aid, in particular urgent food aid and logistics support, so as to improve distribution capacity and prevent further widespread starvation;

(b) Drew the attention of the international community to the non-food sectors, the funding of which continued to lag, particularly in the areas of relief items, agriculture, health, assistance to returnees and institutional support;

(c) Called upon Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide and expand technical, financial and other material assistance to Mozambique wherever possible, and urged them to give priority to the inclusion of Mozambique in their development assistance programmes;

(d) Invited all appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Mozambique;

(e) Requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial, technical and material assistance required by Mozambique; to continue to coordinate the work of the United Nations system, in close cooperation with the Government of Mozambique, in the implementation of the country's emergency and rehabilitation programmes; and to prepare, on the basis of consultations with the Government of Mozambique, a report on the implementation of the emergency and rehabilitation programmes for that country and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

2. The present report has been prepared in compliance with the latter request, and includes information communicated to the Secretary-General by entities of the United Nations system, Member States and other donors concerning assistance rendered by them under the terms of the resolution.

II. ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN SUPPORT OF MOZAMBIQUE EMERGENCY PROGRAMMES

3. The United Nations has played a lead role in the mobilization of international support for Mozambique for over a decade. The Office for Emergencies in Africa assisted in drawing international attention to the needs which arose as a result of the drought that affected Mozambique in 1983/84. By late 1986 the combined impact of natural disasters and civil strife had resulted in a situation where 3.2 million Mozambican peasants had been displaced or affected within the country. The provision of food and other

basic commodities was necessary to avert widespread starvation. The Secretary-General, in response to the urgent request from the President of Mozambique early in 1987, launched an international appeal to support Mozambique. He also appointed the resident coordinator of the United Nations system's operational activities for development in Mozambique as the United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations.

4. The Office of the Special Coordinator works closely with the Government and, in particular, with the National Executive Commission for the Emergency, which has established an Emergency Operating Committee chaired by the Commission Coordinator, the Vice Minister for Cooperation. The Office has aimed at integrating the objectives of the emergency programme with those for economic rehabilitation and development. While ensuring a certain degree of coordination within the donor community, it has continued its efforts to maintain a permanent dialogue among the Government, donors and the United Nations.

5. Supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the Office of the Special Coordinator, in partnership with the Government and United Nations agencies, carries out inter-agency assessments which form the basis for joint appeals that define the requirements of the emergency programme. To date, four such emergency appeals have been issued.

6. As part of an effort to promote the gradual integration of the emergency programme within the overall economic and social rehabilitation process, a programme of emergency requirements was prepared by the Government, in consultation with the United Nations, for presentation at the World Bank Consultative Group meeting on Mozambique, in December 1990. United Nations inter-agency missions also assisted in the preparation of the emergency programme document for the Consultative Group meeting in December 1991.

7. Immediately after the signing at Rome, on 4 October 1992, of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, a mission from the Department of Humanitarian Affairs was dispatched to Mozambique to establish a comprehensive mechanism that would ensure a more effective response to the emergency situation, especially in the light of new realities. The Peace Agreement promises not only an effective and expeditious expansion of the emergency programme but also its gradual merger into the reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. It should, however, be borne in mind that Mozambique is currently affected by one of the most severe droughts of this century.

8. In May 1992, the United Nations, jointly with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) launched a consolidated appeal for the drought emergency in southern Africa for 10 countries in the southern African region, including Mozambique. At the same time, an appeal was launched at Maputo, which presented the priority requirements for the internally displaced and the drought-affected populations.

III. EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR 1992/93

9. By December 1990, it was estimated that 1.9 million internally displaced Mozambicans needed emergency assistance, an increase of 600,000 from the 1.4 million persons targeted by the 1990/91 emergency appeal, presented in April 1990. However, subsistence production in the central provinces of Manica and Sofala was severely reduced by continuing drought, which started early in 1971. Joint United Nations/government missions have confirmed that 300,000 additional people in the two provinces are in need of relief food. On the basis of a needs assessment made in November 1991, which covered the crop year 1992/93 (May 1992 to April 1993), it is estimated that of the 4 million internally displaced and war-affected people, 1.8 million depend on relief and about 1.8 million Mozambicans are refugees in neighbouring countries.

10. The drought, together with the prolonged conflict, has doubled the threat of famine and mass starvation facing the Mozambican people. As a result, there are significant population movements towards the coastal areas, secure districts and provincial towns. This is particularly noted along the Beira and Limpopo corridors, two areas that were covered by the partial cease-fire agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) signed at Rome in December 1990.

11. Information supplied by the Provincial Emergency Commissions and data obtained from various organizations working at the local level indicated that the emergency needs had to be reassessed. A joint assessment mission to Mozambique of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), in March/April 1992, confirmed the almost total failure of the principal cereal crops (maize, rice, sorghum and millet) in the central and southern provinces. Since this was the second consecutive year of drought in the normally surplus provinces of Manica and Sofala, most households had no food or seed stocks.

12. The mission recommended that 1.3 million additional persons be included as beneficiaries of the emergency programme until the end of the next crop season (May 1993). This raised to 3.1 million the total number of persons in need of direct support from the emergency programme in 1992/93. Supplementary feeding and nutritional interventions requiring additional food aid were also recommended.

A. Food aid

13. In October 1991, it was estimated that 267,000 metric tons of relief food would be required for the crop year 1992/93 for a beneficiary population of 1.83 million. However, in April 1992, these estimates were almost doubled, to 460,500 tons, to take into account the drought. This brought the total food aid needs to 1,316,050 tons for 1992/93, including food for market and special feeding programmes.

B. Reserve stocks

14. The various appeals for emergency assistance have emphasized the importance of building up a reserve stock of some 60,000 tons of maize, to expedite action for an adequate response to the rapidly changing situation. Although the establishment of this minimum food reserve has not yet been possible, it would provide a vital back-up in the case of delayed deliveries of pledged food aid or other food supply crises.

15. Since the whole of southern Africa needs to import food grains over the 1992/93 crop year, purchases to establish the buffer stock would have to be made outside the region.

C. Security and logistic constraints

16. The war has stripped the country of much of its economic and social infrastructure. This severely constricts the Government's already limited capacity to respond quickly and effectively to the emergency situation.

17. The enormous task of distributing emergency relief supplies is managed by the Department for the Prevention and Combat of National Disasters, the government agency responsible for the delivery of relief goods to the beneficiary level. The distribution of emergency relief supplies in Mozambique involves the use of ships, boats, trains, trucks and aircraft, all of which have specific limitations and relatively high costs. Road transport capacity, however, remains the most critical capacity constraint, whether for local handling and port clearance, inter-provincial inland deliveries or province-to-district distribution to population centres. While the Department operates a fleet of trucks, the projected quantities of food aid required in 1992/93 would need more than twice the current capacity of the Department for delivery to the beneficiaries. Commercial vehicles must therefore be hired and the distribution mechanism for relief assistance to an expanded beneficiary population adjusted and refined accordingly.

18. However, the most serious constraint on the delivery and distribution of relief supplies is the security situation. At least six Department drivers have been killed in the past year and 11 trucks destroyed in attacks during the first quarter of 1992. Hence, while it is indeed the Government's policy to contract commercial transport services to cover the gap in the Department's transport capacity, the prevailing security situation makes commercial road haulage to some areas in Mozambique an unattractive proposition, particularly in the absence of both insurance cover and compensation. Truck owners, therefore, concentrate their activities in the larger towns or other safe areas.

19. The rapid changes in the security situation also cause difficulties. When the Tete corridor came under attack in early 1991, traffic for Malawi and Minassa and other Mozambican border areas had to be rerouted through Zambia, causing delays in delivery and huge increases in costs.

20. Of the country's 128 districts, a total of 74, with 1.9 million beneficiaries, require convoys with armed escort for supplies to get through. The security conditions constitute a serious limitation on any increase in relief operations. Delays in turn-around time and a resulting decrease in fleet efficiency and tonnage delivered are caused by the need to organize and undertake armed convoys. The number, size and frequency of the convoys is directly related to the number of manned escort vehicles available for this duty. The Government has consistently requested support from the international community to cover the costs of the required protection, vehicles and fuel.

21. As the drought conditions worsen, convoys of food and relief commodities will increasingly be a target for attack in both rural and urban areas. Hence, whatever improvement there may be in the joint efforts of the Department for the Prevention and Combat of National Disasters and private transporters, it is unlikely that there will be any major increase in the distribution rate unless better security arrangements are in place. For a number of reasons, including its high costs, airlifting is a last resort operation.

22. It is estimated that emergency assistance to Mozambique for the 1992/93 programme will amount to more than US$ 400 million. Transparency and accountability in the use of these funds is a concern of both the Government and donors. Specific problems have arisen with respect to counterpart funds paid on market food aid and the diversion of goods. Many of these problems reflect the very difficult circumstances which exist in Mozambique. However, measures have been introduced which have greatly improved the ability of donors and the Government to monitor the external resources made available.

D. Health and nutrition

23. The health sector has to respond to the specific health needs resulting from a prolonged armed conflict, as well as from the current severe and widespread drought. Malnutrition was a cause for concern even before the drought. Now the depletion of the water reserves will contribute to the deterioration of public hygiene and the spread of disease. The drought conditions are likely to cause increases in such illnesses as diarrhoea, cholera, bubonic plague, meningitis, malaria and conjunctivitis.

24. The food shortages resulting from the drought will aggravate the already poor nutritional state of the population. Nutritional surveys are now carried out in all 10 provinces and the results are published in a quarterly bulletin, which is widely circulated among government departments, United Nations organizations, donors and non-governmental organizations. No major starvation crisis was reported in 1991, the first time in three years. None the less, over 90 per cent of the nutritional surveys carried out in 1991 indicated high rates of severe malnutrition. As the drought has become more severe, deaths from hunger and hunger-related diseases have been reported in Manica, Sofala, Inhambane and Gaza provinces.

E. Water supply and sanitation

25. The National Rural Water Supply Programme has attempted to build capacity to satisfy the basic potable water requirements of the displaced and returnee populations, and of the rural war-affected population. The provision of clean water to areas where displaced people are concentrated is still a major priority. The Programme has been running parallel programmes for well construction and for the rehabilitation of existing systems, despite major constraints in funding and security. The drought is now compounding the problems of providing safe drinking water. UNDP and a number of non-governmental organizations are involved in giving assistance to displaced and returnee populations in the construction of latrines.

F. Relief and survival items

26. Relief and survival items include clothing, blankets, soap, cooking sets, water containers, buckets and tarpaulins. Many displaced persons are virtually destitute, wearing old sacking or even tree bark to cover themselves. This destitution itself adds to the trauma caused by the events which led to their being displaced. The provision of relief and survival items to the displaced and returnees is necessary for hundreds of thousands of families to reconstruct their lives with a minimum of dignity.

G. Agricultural production

27. Food crop production in Mozambique shows a chronic deficit because of the continued war situation. The drought has further reduced household-level production. Seed supply for 1992/93 will be a major problem. In December 1991, the needs for the Emergency Seed and Tool Programme were estimated at 11,400 metric tons of seed to benefit 464,000 displaced families. However, the displaced families who should benefit from the seed and tool programme now number 576,000, in addition to 487,000 drought-affected families. The requirements in seeds have consequently increased to almost 26,000 tons, more than double the requirements estimated in December 1991.

28. The need for agricultural hand tools was estimated at 1.9 million units in December 1991. The estimates for hand tool requirements for displaced families have now risen to 3.2 million units. The peasants in many parts of the country have old, worn tools, which makes cultivation extremely difficult. The loss of crops and consequent loss of income because of the drought leaves the peasants without the resources necessary to buy tools for the next crop season. The additional need because of the drought is estimated at 1.3 million units, bringing the total in requirements for hand tools to 3.5 million units.

H. Returnees

29. The emergency programme in Mozambique has a comprehensive approach of support to internally displaced persons and returning refugees. Initial support in voluntary repatriation and settlement is provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in collaboration with the government counterpart agency, the Support Group for Refugees and the Liberation Movement. After the first three months, the multisectoral emergency programme provides food and domestic items, seeds and tools and support for the re-establishment of social services for both internally displaced people and returning refugees.

30. Under the 1992/93 requirements presented in December 1991, a provisional plan was made by UNHCR for a possible return of 36,000 refugees during the year. The assistance covers basic relief supplies and rehabilitation of returnee transit and settling areas along the border.

31. In the past year, the returnee flow has dropped and in fact many Mozambicans are fleeing to Malawi and Zimbabwe to escape the drought. UNHCR has reported that many are arriving in a very weak and malnourished state with almost no personal belongings. However, given the drought conditions within the region, if the host countries are unable to feed their own populations and food for refugees is reduced, large numbers could begin to return to Mozambique.

IV. INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR EMERGENCY NEEDS IN MOZAMBIQUE IN 1990/91 AND 1991/92

A. Food aid

32. In crop season 1990/91 (May 1990 to April 1991), relief food requirements totalled 229,000 metric tons for 1.5 million internally displaced persons and returnees, while market food aid needs were 722,700 tons, for a total of 951,700 tons. 1/ Fifty-eight per cent of the total need was pledged (554,172 tons) while 511,686 tons (54 per cent of the requirements) arrived (including carry-overs from 1989/90). Donor response to relief food aid supplied 87 per cent of the needs (200,332 tons), while only 49 per cent of market food aid (353,850 tons) was pledged.

33. For 1991/92 (May 1991 to April 1992), relief requirements of 270,000 tons for 1.9 million beneficiaries were presented to the Consultative Group meeting in December 1990. An additional 688,775 tons were requested for market food aid, bringing the total to 958,775 tons. Seventy per cent (606,377 tons) of the total need was pledged, an increase of 52,205 tons over 1990/91. Relief food aid pledged increased by 63,045 tons, to 263,377 tons. This increase can be attributed partially to the positive response of the international community to a special drought alert in early 1991, covering the provinces of Sofala and Manica in which two donors pledged an additional 25,000 tons. On the other hand, total market food aid pledges decreased slightly, to

343,500 tons. Arrivals in 1991/92 decreased,, to a total of 449,847 tons (including carry-over) or only 52 per cent of the total requirements. Again, the international community responded more positively to relief food aid needs, pledging 95 per cent of the need. Some donors supported shipments and local purchases of maize and beans in some provinces, thereby reducing transport costs. The European Economic Community (EEC), the United States of America and WFP were the principal donors in this sector.

B. Logistics

34. Requirements in the logistics sector were estimated at $US 33.9 million in 1990/91 and $25.5 million in 1991/92. These were for internal transport and storage of relief supplies, principally food aid. In 1990/91, $19.4 million was pledged (57 per cent of the requirements). Such underfunding of the logistics sector curtailed relief deliveries. CARE International, with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), has provided technical assistance to the Logistics Support Unit of the Department for the Prevention and Combat of National Disasters.

35. In the 1992/93 drought emergency programme, donors are requested to meet the costs of delivery of relief food to the provincial capitals or other agreed upon extended delivery points, so as to enable the Department's fleet to concentrate on delivery to the district and community level. Some donors and non-governmental organizations are planning to distribute food directly to beneficiaries.

C. Agriculture

36. The distribution of seeds and agricultural hand tools to the internally displaced population and returning refugees is crucial to all self-sufficiency efforts. In 1990/91, 8,400 tons of seeds and 875,000 hand tools were requested for 300,000 targeted beneficiaries in all 10 provinces. This sector received $11.8 million against the initial requirement of $8.1 million. It was thus possible to increase the number of beneficiary families to 392,880.

37. In 1991/92, the programme aimed to reach more families who were able to return to their land, particularly in the populous northern provinces of Zambania and Nampula. Some 530,000 families were targeted and funding for 11,400 tons of seeds and 2 million agricultural hand tools was requested. Much of the seed was purchased locally within Mozambique or through the national seed company. Over $10 million was pledged for seeds (105 per cent of needs). Fund disbursement delays for purchases and deliveries will result in a portion of these seeds and tools contracts being used in the 1992/93 crop season. The tool component was severely underfunded, which has caused serious problems in many areas of the country. Only $2.5 million was pledged (58 per cent of requirements), but stock unavailability within the country also limited distribution. Lack of support for internal administration and the transportation of seeds has reduced the efficiency and coordination of the

programme. Bilateral agencies, in particular the Norwegian Agency for International Development, the Swedish International Development Authority and USAID, are major donors in this sector. Non-governmental organizations play an important role in all aspects of promoting agricultural recovery.

D. Health

38. In 1990/91 the emergency requirements included small projects for the rehabilitation of health services, vital medicines and emergency medical supplies, nutritional rehabilitation, programmes for children in difficult circumstances and support for the Emergency Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Health. A total of $10.4 million was requested and $9.3 million (89 per cent of requirements) was pledged. An additional $561,000 was pledged for related emergency health projects.

39. In 1991/92 the health sector requirements were valued at $6.1 million for provision of medical supplies for the displaced population, of which $5.5 million (68 per cent of requirements) was pledged. Emergency health services are integrated within the national health system and, therefore, donor support is also allocated through bilateral agreements and ongoing development assistance. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) are among the main channels of support.

E. Water

40. In 1990/91, 10 small drinking water supply projects were presented, for a total value of $910,200; of these, four projects, totalling $328,000, were funded. An additional $655,000 was pledged for rural water supplies in other areas. In 1991/92, three water projects were presented within the emergency programme for a total value of $3 million, and $209,000 was pledged for the projects in Manica, Gaza and Nampula. UNICEF is the lead implementing agency working with the government Rural Water Department.

F. Education

41. In 1990/91, $1.2 million was requested for educational materials for internally displaced children and $1.3 million was pledged. In 1991/92 $1.5 million was requested and $2.1 million was pledged for educational materials for free distribution to displaced schoolchildren.

G. Returnees

42. The flow of returning refugees has diminished as the security situation along the border areas has become more precarious. In 1990/91, of $6.6 million requested for this programme, $4.5 million was pledged (68 per cent of needs). In 1991/92 the total requirements were estimated at

$7.7 million, but because there was little movement of returning refugees support dropped to $3.9 million, or 51 per cent of the requirements. Nevertheless, the institutional capacity must be established within Mozambique to receive the 1.5 million Mozambican refugees in neighbouring countries.

H. Institutional support for emergency management

43. External assistance is still required to build up and backstop the Government's capacity to manage the emergency programme at the central and provincial levels. In 1990/91 $3.3 million was requested for technical assistance in emergency planning and management (central and provincial level) and for the Logistics Support Unit of the Department for the Prevention and Combat of National Disasters, operating centrally and in all 10 provinces. Of this, 85 per cent ($2.5 million) was provided. A major UNDP trust project, in cooperation with WFP, to provide United Nations advisers to the Provincial Emergency Commissions has successfully been implemented in Nampula, Sofala, Tete, Manica and Zambezia provinces. UNDP has provided funding for technical support to the National Executive Commission for the Emergency.

44. In 1991/92, $5 million was requested to continue the support and expand provincial level assistance, but only $2.7 million was pledged. The principal donors were Canada, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, through the United Nations system. USAID supports the Department through CARE International. The Swedish Government provided for UNICEF consultancies and for workshops on logistics and financial management and disaster preparedness.

V. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE

45. The total value of development assistance disbursed in Mozambique in 1990, as reported to UNDP Maputo, amounted to US$ 1,118 million. This includes humanitarian aid and relief amounting to 15.3 per cent of the total. Total disbursements of development assistance reached a new peak in 1990, 17.4 per cent higher in nominal terms than the value reported in 1989 and double the nominal value of assistance reported in 1983.

A. Types of development assistance

46. In 1990, 26.9 per cent of total development assistance disbursements was classified as programme and budgetary aid and balance-of-payments support. Another 21.4 per cent of disbursements was classified as investment project assistance. Free standing technical cooperation accounted for 19.1 per cent of total disbursements in the reporting year, while 8.2 per cent of disbursements were classified as investment-related technical cooperation. Food aid was estimated to amount to 5.5 per cent of total disbursements. This seems low in view of Mozambique's dependence on food aid for the market sector and free distribution. Disbursements of emergency and relief assistance amounted to 18.6 per cent.

B. Distribution of assistance

47. Five major recipient sectors can be identified, accounting for 71.3 per cent of total disbursements, namely, industry (17.7 per cent of total disbursements), humanitarian aid (15.9 per cent), international trade (16.3 per cent), agriculture (12.5 per cent) and transport (9.6 per cent). Despite the large number of donors, most external assistance is provided by a small number of donors, the top 10 accounting for 77.1 per cent. Bilateral donors provided 71.6 per cent of reported external assistance in 1990, the remainder being provided by non-United Nations multilateral organizations (11.1 per cent), the United Nations system (11 per cent) and non-governmental organizations (5.2 per cent).

48. The most important donor in 1990 was Sweden with reported disbursements of US$ 119.2 million, 10.7 per cent of total disbursements in the reporting year, followed by EEC, Italy, the USSR, France, the International Development Association, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Norway and Portugal. Sweden was also the leading donor in 1989 and 8 of the top 10 donors of 1989 are included among the top 10 for 1990. Over the last decade the leading donors have been fairly consistent, with France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom figuring prominently in development cooperation reports since 1982. Following Mozambique's accession to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in 1986, assistance from the United States also increased rapidly. Eastern European countries, including the former Soviet Union, did not submit data for the development cooperation reports prior to 1988, though from the late 1970s until 1990 they were major donors. Within the United Nations system, the leading donor was the World Bank, which accounted for 53 per cent of United Nations system disbursements, followed by WFP (13.6 per cent), UNDP (13.4 per cent), IMF (10.4 per cent) and UNICEF (3.6 per cent).

C. Non-governmental organizations

49. Owing to poor reporting of development assistance activities financed by non-governmental organizations, it is impossible to provide detailed information. In the reporting year 1990, non-governmental organizations provided external assistance totalling $65.1 million, equivalent to 6.2 per cent of total external assistance disbursements. Moreover, data on disbursements financed by non-governmental organizations, including funds from core budgets financed by bilateral agencies, underestimate their importance in development activities within Mozambique, since non-governmental organizations frequently act as executing agents for bilateral and multilateral donor agencies.

50. There is a clear difference in the orientation of development assistance between non-governmental organizations and other sources of external assistance. The available data indicate that 95.4 per cent of disbursements financed by such organizations were provided to the social sectors, compared

to 31.4 per cent for all donors. By far the most important sector for non-governmental organizations is humanitarian aid, which accounted for 72.4 per cent of external assistance disbursements financed by those organizations in the reporting year. In this sector, non-governmental organizations account for 27.7 per cent of total disbursements. They were also important sources of finance for projects in the area development sector, where they accounted for 20.7 per cent of all disbursements. Area development is the leading sector for non-governmental organizations development assistance, accounting for 38.9 per cent of all non-humanitarian aid disbursements. Many non-governmental organizations - and bilateral and multilateral agencies involved in the financing of those organizations as executing agencies - believe that their flexibility gives non-governmental organizations a comparative advantage in this sector.

VI. ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS AND MEMBER STATES

A. United Nations organizations

United Nations Children's Fund

51. The activities of UNICEF have included the provision of essential drugs, supplementary food, education, and relief supplies for displaced and drought-affected populations. In addition, special projects are in process to enhance rural water supplies and provide for war-traumatized and other children in especially difficult circumstances, and to promote the management and logistical capacities of the Department for the Prevention and Combat of National Disasters at district and provincial level.

United Nations Development Programme

52. The combination of war and drought continues to plague Mozambique and to call for massive relief efforts, including efforts on behalf of the more than 3.5 million displaced persons and millions of others who must depend on international food aid. Coordination of United Nations humanitarian assistance efforts is carried out through the United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations. This position is held by the UNDP resident representative, and major support for the coordination functions is provided by UNDP.

53. The UNDP resident representative assists the Ministry for Cooperation in the coordination of external aid and technical assistance programmes. In addition, UNDP provides technical assistance to the major coordinating bodies, namely, the Ministry for Cooperation, the Ministry for Planning and the Ministry of Finance and, most recently, in support of the post-war planning exercise coordinated by the National Reconstruction Commission. To assist in the planning and aid coordination at the provincial level, UNDP will also lead the national programme for the decentralization of the planning system. The

largest part of the UNDP third country programme has been executed by FAO in agricultural research, training, extension, planning and fisheries.

54. The United Nations Development Fund for Women, with UNDP support, has initiated a pilot project on integrated village development, focusing on access to credit. The United Nations Capital Development Fund focuses on road rehabilitation (to be implemented by the International Labour Organisation) and a rural water supply project to be implemented by UNICEF in the northern provinces. Every effort has been made to programme United Nations Volunteers specialists closely with UNDP activities under indicative planning figures as a means of providing cost-effective technical assistance. A major national conference on sustainable development and the environment was assisted by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and UNDP. UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund, UNICEF and WFP have worked closely with other United Nations agency teams in the programming and implementing of feeder road programmes and projects in forestry, the emergency programme, population planning and demographic survey, food security, malaria control, post-war planning, rural water supplies, the social action programme, and a maternal and child health and family planning programme. UNDP collaborates with WHO in the national AIDS programme. Finally, UNDP has executed a major industrial policy study with UNDP funding.

United Nations Environment Programme

55. The 1990 Memorandum of Agreement between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Mozambique provides the framework within which UNEP has offered substantial assistance for the strengthening of the Environment Division, the Government's principal body for all environmental management efforts. Within this framework, UNEP is providing Mozambique with support in the areas of environmental legislation and coastal zone management. UNEP is also assisting Mozambique in the establishment of an environmental management programme and also in the setting up of a geographic information system.

World Food Programme

56. The World Food Programme has continued to give high priority to providing assistance to Mozambique, both for development purposes and as humanitarian emergency assistance. The current level of WFP assistance amounts to $57.4 million in food aid and logistics support, of which $28.2 million is utilized in the support of primary education and the forestry sector and about $39.2 million for emergency feeding of displaced people.

57. Recognizing the need to provide additional support in the rehabilitation of rural infrastructure such as roads and to improve the food security situation, WFP has formulated two new development projects, which will provide additional assistance amounting to $3.3 million, for a period of four years.

58. In response to the joint United Nations/SADC appeal, WFP is providing additional assistance in food aid and internal transportation costs estimated at $71 million for the crop year 1992/93.

59. In addition to direct food aid and cash support for internal transport, storage and handling, WFP has been playing an important role in providing technical advice to the Government in food aid management and coordination of emergency food aid for relief purposes.

Economic Commission for Africa

60. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) will deliver advisory services to Mozambique in response to a request from the Government of that country for the establishment of a structured development information system. It is expected that this will be followed by ECA assistance in implementing such a system, including training of national personnel.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

61. Habitat is providing technical assistance to the Government of Mozambique through a UNDP-funded project aimed at developing a long-term programme of support to the urban development and housing sector. The project focuses on the alleviation of urban poverty through development of the peri-urban settlements which are growing around the urban centres as vast numbers of people, including returnees, converge on the towns. The project will (a) provide assistance for the development of an economic base in those settlements through the use of labour-intensive methods to provide and maintain appropriate infrastructural services, community facilities, improved shelter and urban agriculture; and (b) develop the capacity of local authorities and non-governmental organizations to support local enterprise and create income-generating opportunities.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

62. A joint FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment mission estimated the emergency and other food import requirements of Mozambique as part of the subregional assessment mission during March and April 1992. The report of the mission was transmitted to the international community on 15 April 1992. FAO also provided input to the consolidated United Nations/SADC appeal issued in May 1992 and for the pledging conference held on 1 and 2 June 1992.

63. The FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) continues to monitor the food supply situation in Mozambique and the prospects for the 1992/93 crop, which is to be harvested from March to May 1993.

64. Under its technical cooperation programme, FAO has a project under way on emergency supply of seeds and vegetative materials.

World Health Organization

65. The WHO emergency preparedness programme in Maputo collaborated with the Mozambique health authorities in the training of local health staff, in the preparation for the return of refugees.

66. The organization has supported a number of health-related activities, including the strengthening of health personnel development. Its most recent mission to Mozambique (February 1992) focused on the control of diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections, on maternal health and safe motherhood, the action programme on essential drugs and on improving case management by health workers in peripheral health facilities.

67. WHO supported the Government of Mozambique in preparing a 12-year health development plan for Manica province and, in connection with the United Nations/SADC drought appeal, participated in the health needs assessment exercise, in collaboration with other United Nations organizations.

B. Member States

Brazil

68. The Governments of Brazil and Mozambique signed an agreement on scientific, technical and technological cooperation in June 1989.

69. The School of Mines of Ouro Preto, Minas Gerais, sent a technical mission to Mozambique from 31 July to 16 August 1991, with a view to evaluating the current situation of the Institute of Geology and Mines of Moatize-Tete.

70. The second follow-up meeting of the Integrated Moatize Coal Project was held at Maputo from 29 October to 1 November 1991 and the Vale do Rio Doce Company formally submitted a pre-viability study on the coal project to the Government of Mozambique. The Brazilian Cooperation Agency also provided support to this project, in coordination with the company, through the designation of a consultant to assist in the strategy for the technological and financial viabilization of the coal project.

71. Under the terms of a bilateral agreement, Brazil admits Mozambican students into Brazilian universities. Currently, there are 76 such students taking graduate and postgraduate courses in Brazil.

China

72. In 1991, China provided Mozambique with relief materials valued at US$ 30,000.

Cuba

73. Cuba has offered to send 76 medical doctors to provide free medical assistance in Mozambique. Of that number, 36 Cuban doctors are already working in different communities in Mozambique.

Denmark

74. Danish emergency assistance to Mozambique in 1991 amounted to DKr 43 million, of which DKr 13 million was channelled through UNHCR and DKr 30 million through Danish non-governmental organizations.

Germany

75. In 1990, official development cooperation with Mozambique amounted to DM 38 million. Of this sum, DM 30 million was for financial cooperation, of which DM 10 million was earmarked for structural adjustment programmes and DM 20 million for projects to promote small and medium industries and for the rehabilitation of the 33 kilovolt substation at Maputo. The remaining DM 8 million for technical cooperation is used to finance projects to promote institutions (Ministry for Cooperation), to help cushion the social impact of the structural adjustment programme by advising the Ministry for Planning, and to promote the private sector.

76. In 1991, a programme totalling DM 68.5 million was agreed upon. This represented an increase of approximately 80 per cent, which made it possible to continue numerous programmes initiated by the former German Democratic Republic. Of this amount, DM 46 million has been committed for financial cooperation, including DM 15 million in quick disbursing funds to support structural adjustment activities. The newly agreed upon projects of financial cooperation benefit the sectors of energy (33 kilovolt transformer station at Nampula), transportation (electrification of the port of Maputo), and social infrastructure (water supply, Mocuba). The DM 20 million committed for technical cooperation is used for measures to strengthen the development bank Banco Popular de Desenvolvimento institutionally and for projects of rural development, health and education. DM 2.5 million serves to support a project to reintegrate Mozambican workers once under contract in the former German Democratic Republic.

77. These funds were complemented in 1990 and 1991 by 7,000 and 7,500 tons, respectively, of wheat, equivalent approximately to DM 1.8 and 1.2 million, respectively, in relief food aid.

78. In addition, five scholarships were financed in each of these two years.

79. In line with the needs of Mozambique, the German Government has in the past made considerable efforts to ease Mozambique's debt load. In 1989, a debt release agreement was concluded for the entire official debt of

Mozambique, of DM 180 million accrued under the financial cooperation programme. All new commitments are non-repayable grants.

Norway

80. In 1991, total assistance amounted to about US$ 70 million, of which the regular bilateral development assistance programme was about $40 million, international humanitarian assistance efforts about $2 million and assistance to refugees and human rights programmes about $2 million.

81. In 1992, total development assistance is projected to reach about $60 million. In addition, humanitarian and refugee assistance will be continued, having reached a total of almost $7 million during the first half of the year. As far as development assistance is concerned, the regular bilateral development assistance programme will amount to $38 million. As a part of this programme, support will be given to rural rehabilitation programmes. The main priority areas for the programme will be energy supply, fisheries, coastal transportation and health. With respect to humanitarian relief efforts, in the first half of the year a little less than $4 million has been disbursed. With respect to assistance to refugees and human rights programmes in the first half of the year, about $3 million has been disbursed.

Poland

82. Over the years Poland has granted scholarship for university studies to Mozambican citizens. During the present academic year there are 24 students from Mozambique. The annual cost of education of one student is US$ 4,000.

Saudi Arabia

83. Aid to Mozambique from the Government of Saudi Arabia was 150 tons of dates in the amount of 300,000 Saudi riyals, offered in the year A.H. 1410 (A.D. 1989/90).

Sweden

84. Disaster relief assistance amounting to SKr 118.24 million was allocated during the fiscal year 1990/91. From the country programme, an additional SKr 75 million, approximately, was set aside for this purpose during the same period. Concerning disaster relief for the fiscal year 1991/92, approximately SKr 33 million has been allocated. Disaster and reconstruction assistance within the country programme will amount to approximately SKr 100 million for the fiscal year 1991/92.

Turkey

85. Turkey has sent a draft technical cooperation agreement to Mozambique and proposals for training programmes in Turkey.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. Programme aid

86. To assist Mozambique in the purchase of essential imported commodities, such as oil, fertilizer, and machine spare parts the United Kingdom has given £12.5 million in balance-of-payments support since the beginning of 1991; £7.5 million was transferred in March 1991, the remaining £5 million being transferred in March 1992. Both grants are being managed by the World Bank.

2. Project aid

87. In March 1991 the United Kingdom committed £6.3 million to assist in the rehabilitation of the Matola oil and grain jetties at Maputo port. The difficult security situation, particularly outside the main centres of population, has restricted the opportunities for further investment in new projects.

3. Emergency relief

88. United Kingdom bilateral emergency and small-scale rehabilitation aid commitments to Mozambique and Mozambican refugees in surrounding States, since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 45/227, total £19.28 million, as set out below.

Non-food aid emergency assistance

89. In 1991 we provided £2.166 million in support of our regular emergency programme, mostly channelled through British non-governmental organizations, which provided emergency supplies of seeds, tools, clothes, blankets and cooking utensils to displaced and war-affected people in Mozambique and the surrounding States.

90. So far in 1992 (until 17 June) we have committed £1.6 million of emergency relief in response to the severe drought, for the provision of trucks, seeds and non-cereal food aid.

Small-scale rehabilitation

91. In the 1991/92 financial year, £0.605 million was committed to non-governmental organization projects relating to the rehabilitation of the district and provincial health, agriculture, engineering, water and planning sectors.

92. In 1992 (until 17 June) we committed an additional £0.65 million in support of these continuing programmes. Of this amount, £500,000 was committed to a UNICEF rural water programme.

Bilateral food aid

93. In 1991 we committed £4 million for the provision of 22,500 tons of cereal food aid, for distribution to internally displaced people in Mozambique and Mozambican refugees in the surrounding States.

94. So far in 1992 we have provided £5.9 million for the purchase of 25,000 tons of cereal food aid for distribution in Mozambique and to Mozambican refugees in Malawi.

95. In 1991 we committed £3.26 million of humanitarian assistance to refugees in surrounding States, £3 million of which was in support of UNHCR programmes, mainly in Malawi.

4. Technical cooperation

96. Technical cooperation supports our continuing projects and provides United Kingdom-based training to an annual value of around £1.1 million.

Notes

1/ The emergency appeal of 1990/91 did not include 722,800 tons of food aid for market distribution, but in the 1991/92 emergency programme all food aid needs (market and relief) were presented. Therefore both market and relief food needs have been analysed, to make consistent comparisons. The closing reports prepared by the office of the Special Coordinator included all food aid so as to evaluate the complete food security situation.